```
File   2:INSPEC 1898-2008/Mar W1
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       (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File  56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2008/Feb
       (c) 2008 CSA.
File  60:ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2008/Mar
       (c) 2008 CSA.

Set      Items    Description
S1    11974904    STATE? ? OR STATUS OR CONDITION? ?
S2      245428    S1(5N)(COMPUTER? ? OR PROCESS?R? ? OR MICROCOMPUT? OR MICR-
                 OPROCESS? OR SLAVE? ? OR NODE? ? OR THREAD? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR
                 UNIT OR UNITS OR STATION? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR CLIENT? ? OR LI-
                 NK? ?)
S3      560997    SCHEDUL???
S4       10341    S3(5N)(MASTER? ? OR CONTROLLER? ? OR CONTROLER? ? OR COORD-
                 INAT?R? ? OR CO()ORDINAT?R? ? OR SERVER? ? OR BROKER? ? OR HUB
                  OR ADMINISTRATOR? ?)
S5       20765    SCHEDULER? ?
S6       15002    (PRINCIPAL OR LEADER OR LEAD OR CHIEF OR ALPHA OR PARENT OR
                  PRIMARY OR MAIN OR CENTRAL)(1W)(COMPUTER? ? OR PROCESS?R? ? -
                 OR MICROCOMPUT? OR MICROPROCESS?)
S7           49    S3(5N)S6
S8       30182    UPLOAD? OR DOWNLOAD? OR (UP OR DOWN)()LOAD???
S9    10460883    DELIVER? OR DISTRIBUT? OR PROVIDE OR PROVIDES OR PROVIDED -
                 OR PROVIDING OR PROVISION? ?
S10    1436957    IMPORT? ? OR IMPORTED OR IMPORTING OR IMPORTATION? OR ACQU-
                 ISITION? ? OR ACQUIR???
S11    5388107    TRANSFER??? OR TRANSFERR??? OR SEND??? OR SENT OR TRANSMIS-
                 SION? ? OR TRANSMIT? OR RETRIEV???
S12    1324537    S8:S11(5N)(DATA OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR AUDIODATA OR
                 VIDEODATA OR IMAGEDATA OR MEDIADATA OR TEXTDATA OR MEDIA OR M-
                 ULTIMEDIA OR VIDEO? ?)
S13      35699    S8:S11(5N)(FILE? ? OR DATAFILE? ? OR COMPUTERFILE? OR AUDI-
                 OFILE? OR VIDEOFILE? OR IMAGEFILE? OR MEDIAFILE? OR TEXTFILE?
                 OR MUSICFILE?)
S14      46113    BETWEEN(1W)(SLAVE? ? OR NODE? ? OR THREAD? ? OR DEVICE? ? -
                 OR UNIT OR UNITS OR STATION? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR CLIENT? ? OR
                 LINK? ?)
S15      84745    (ANOTHER OR DIFFERENT OR SECOND? OR 2ND OR THIRD OR 3RD OR
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              OTHER)(1W)(SLAVE? ? OR NODE? ? OR THREAD? ? OR DEVICE? ? OR U-
              NIT OR UNITS OR STATION? ? OR TERMINAL? ? OR CLIENT? ? OR LIN-
              K? ?)
S16     383445   REDIRECT? OR RE()DIRECT??? OR REFER?? OR REFERING OR REFER-
              RING OR REFERRED
S17       1289   S16(5N)(S5:S6 OR MASTER? ? OR CONTROLLER? ? OR CONTROLER? ?
               OR CCORDINAT?R? ? OR CC()ORDINAT?R? ? OR SERVER? ? OR BROKER?
               ? OR HUB OR ADMINISTRATOR? ?)
S18         25   S2 AND S17
S19          2   S18 AND S3
S20        867   S2 AND (S3(10N)S8:S11)
S21         78   S20 AND S14:S15
S22          1   S21 AND (S4:S5 OR S7)
S23          3   S19 OR S22
S24          3   RD (unique items)
? t24/7/1-2
```

**24/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)**

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC


10562911

**Title: Bluetooth network - the ad hoc network concept**

Author(s): Suri, P.R.; Rani, S.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Applications, Kurukshetra Univ., Haryana, India

Conference Title: Proceedings. IEEE SoutheastCon 2007 (IEEE Cat. No.07CH37882) p.1 pp.
Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA
Publication Date: 2007 Country of Publication: USA
ISBN: 1-4244-1028-2 Material Identity Number: XX2007-00845
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1 4244 1028 2/2007/$25.00
Conference Title: Proceedings. IEEE SoutheastCon 2007
Conference Date: 22-25 March 2007 Conference Location: Richmond, VA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Ad hoc network is often local area network or other small area network formed by wireless devices. In Latin, ad hoc literally means "for this," further meaning "for this purpose only," and thus usually temporary. The area of ad hoc networking has gathered much research interests in the past years. Bluetooth is one of the technologies that can be used for ad hoc networking. The original idea of Bluetooth concept was that of cable replacement between portable and/or fixed electronic device. According to the specification, when two Bluetooth devices come into each other's communication range, one of them assumes the role of master of the communication and the other becomes the slave. This simple "one hop" network is called a piconet, and may include up to seven active slaves connected to one master. As a matter of fact, there is no limit on the maximum number of slaves connected to one master but only seven of them can be active at time, others have to be in so called parked **state**. The master **unit** of a piconet controls the traffic within the piconet by means of polling the slaves according to any preferred algorithm, e.g. Round Robin, which determines how the bandwidth capacity will be distributed among the slave units. The polling of slaves within a piconet results in **scheduling** of the slaves in the **master** unit, which is **referred** to as intra-piconet **scheduling**. In this paper the usage of Bluetooth ad hoc networking in communication is elaborated. Instead of large-scale networks, small-scale personal area networks are emerging in response to the introduction of short-range radio technologies that is Bluetooth. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

**24/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)**
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC


05602165 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9403-6150M-031, C9403-5640-032
**Title: End-to-end performance control for distributed real-time systems**
Author(s): Sholl, H.A.; Pia, P.J.
Author Affiliation: Connecticut Univ., Storrs, CT, USA
Conference Title: Proceeding of the Twenty-Sixth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (Cat. No.93TH0501-7) p.463-72 vol.2
Editor(s): Mudge, T.N.; Milutinovic, V.; Hunter, L.
Publisher: IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. (xvi+895+xiv+691+xii+654+xv+889) pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 3230 5
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-8186-1060-3425/93/$03.00
Conference Sponsor: ACM; IEEE
Conference Date: 5-8 Jan. 1993 Conference Location: Wailea, HI, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: A best effort scheduling algorithm is used to reduce the probability of exceeding a deadline-related target time for each job class allocated to a **distributed** real-time system. A dynamic **scheduler** is used as a point of control on each node of a pipeline-structured **distributed** system. The authors contrast a local clustering **scheduling** algorithm which attempts to meet end-to-end timing requirements in isolation to a global clustering scheduling algorithm which attempts to meet end-to-end timing requirements by utilizing information about the **state** of **other nodes** in a job's execution path. The approach incorporates both job-class-based loss functions and feedback of remaining time estimates. A simulation study has shown that the global algorithm can provide an even distribution of processing power over all nodes and job classes while maintaining system stability. (24 Refs)
Subfile: B C